

Appl. No. : 09/787,356
Filed : June 25, 2001

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0028] as follows:

[0028] Figure 5A and 5B shows show the effect of removal of the epithelium on relaxation to the PAR2 activating peptide, PAR2-AP (SLIGRL- NH₂) (SEQ ID NO:2) in rings of the guinea-pig isolated bronchus. Figure 5A shows chart recordings of changes in isometric force in two rings contracted to 60%-70% F_{max} with carbachol (-logM) after which PAR2-AP was added (-logM). Figure 5B shows group data from six experiments described in (A). Responses are expressed as percentages of the contraction to carbachol and values are mean \pm SEM. Positive values represent contractions.

Please amend paragraph [0031] as follows:

[0031] Figures 8A-8D show the following. Figure 8A depicts the sensitivity and maximum relaxation to SLIGRL- NH₂ (SEQ ID NO:2), (PAR2-AP) in isolated mouse bronchial rings with epithelium and the effect of potential inhibitors of these responses. Figure 8B depicts the sensitivity and maximum relaxation to SFLLRN-NH₂ (SEQ ID NO:1) (TRAP) in isolated mouse bronchial rings with epithelium and the effect of potential inhibitors of these responses. Figure 8C depicts the sensitivity and maximum relaxation to trypsin in isolated mouse bronchial rings with epithelium and the effect of potential inhibitors of these responses. Figure 8D depicts the sensitivity and maximum relaxation to thrombin in isolated mouse bronchial rings with epithelium and the effect of potential inhibitors of these responses. All responses are expressed as percentage relaxation of the initial levels of active force induced by carbachol (30%-60% F_{max}). Values are mean \pm SEM from 6-9 experiments and positive values represent contractions. Drugs used were L-NOARG (100 μ M), a nitric oxide (NO) synthase inhibitor; HbO₂ (oxyhaemoglobin, 20 μ M), a NO scavenger, and Indo (indomethacin, 3 μ M) or aspirin (100 μ M), both of which are cyclooxygenase inhibitors which prevent the synthesis of prostaglandin.

Please amend paragraph [0039] as follows:

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[0039] Figures 15A and 15B show the following. Figure 15A depicts chart recordings showing relaxation to PAR2 activating peptide (PAR2-AP) or SLIGRL-NH₂ (SEQ ID NO:2). Figure 15B depicts chart recordings showing relaxation to trypsin in two isolated ring preparations of the rat bronchi with intact epithelium. In each case, the tissue was contracted to 50%-70% of their maximum contraction (F_{max}) to acetylcholine (30 μ M). R_{max} represents the maximum relaxation to isoprenaline.

Please amend paragraph [0043] as follows:

[0043] Figures 19A-19D show the following. Figures 19A-19B show chart recordings illustrating relaxation to thrombin (a) and trypsin (b) in isolated human coronary arteries. Figures 19C-19D illustrate cumulative concentration-response curves (c, d) that were generated in endothelium-intact (o) and -denuded (●) artery ring segments contracted to approximately 50% of their maximum contraction (F_{max}) in response to 125 mM KCl (KPSS_{max}) with U46619 as depicted in (a) and (b). The degree of relaxation is expressed as the percentage reversal of the U46619 contraction and is mean \pm SEM from five separate experiments (patients).